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THE  
Present Case  
STATED:

OR,

The OATHS of Allegiance and  
Supremacy no Badges.

OF

SLAVERY.

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L O N D O N,

Printed for R. Baldwin. 1689.

THE

WARRIORS

OF THE

THE Q. A. T. H. S. OF ALLIANCE

SLAVERY.



THE

THE Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *Crown* of *England* having been invaded and broke in upon by the Power of the Court of *Rome*, in *K. Henry the Eight's* time all Foreign Power was abolished, and the Antient Legal Supremacy restor'd, and by many Additional Acts Corroborated. But all that was done of that kind, in *King Henry the Eight's* time, was undone again in *Queen Mary's*; and therefore in the First year of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, an Act of Parliament was made, Entituled *All Antient Jurisdiction restored to the Crown. A Repeal of divers Statutes, and Reviver of others: and all foreign Power Abolished:* Which Act recites, that *whereas in the Reign of R. H. 8. divers good Laws were made and Established, as well for the utter extinguishment and putting away of all Usurped and Foreign Powers and Authorities out of this Realm, as also for Restoring and Uniting to the Imperial Crown of this Realm the ancient Jurisdictions, Authorities, Superiorities, and Preheminences to the same of Right belonging and appertaining; by reason whereof the Subjects of this Realm were kept in good order, and disburtened of divers great and intolerable Charges and Exactions, until such time as all the said good Laws and Statutes by one Act of Parliament made in the First and Second years of the Reigns of King Philip and Queen Mary, were clearly repealed and made void; by reason of which Act of Repeal the Subjects of England were efisoons brought under an Usurped Foreign Power and Authority, and yet remained in that Bondage to their intolerable*



*table Charges ; and then Enacts, that for the Repressing of the said Usurped Foreign Power, and the restoring of the Rights, Jurisdictions and Preheminences appertaining to the Imperial Crown of this Realm, The said Act made in the First and Second years of the said late King Philip and Queen Mary (except as therein is excepted) be repealed, void, and of none effect.*

The said Act of *Primo Elizabeth.* proceeds, First, to Re-vive by express words many Statutes that had been made in *King Henry the Eight's* time, and repealed in *Queen Maries* ; and Secondly, to abolish all foreign Authority in these words ; [viz.] *And to the intent that all Usurped and Foreign Power and Authority Spiritual and Temporal, may for ever be clearly extinguished, and never to be used or obeyed within this Realm, &c. May it please your Highness that it may be En-acted, That no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State, or Po-tentate, Spiritual or Temporal, shall at any time after the last day of this Session of Parliament, use, enjoy, or exercise any manner of Power, Jurisdiction, Superiority, Authority, Preheminence or Priviledge, Spiritual or Ecclesiastical within this Realm, &c. but the same shall be clearly abolished out of this Realm, &c. Any Statute, Custom, &c. to the contrary notwithstanding. Thirdly, the said Act restores in the next Paragraph to the Imperial Crown of this Realm, such Jurisdictions, Priviledges, Superiorities, &c. Spiritual and Ecclesiastical, as by any Spiritual or Ec-clesiastical Power or Authority had theretofore been, or might law-fully be exercised or used, &c. Fourthly, the Act impowers the Queen to assign Commissioners to exercise Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. And Fifthly, For the better observation and main-tenance of this Act, Imposes upon Ecclesiastical and Temporal Officers and Ministers, &c. the Oath, commonly call'd the Oath of Supremacy, which runs thus ; ( viz. )*



## The Oath of SUPREMACY.

**I** A. B. do utterly testify and declare in my Conscience, that the Queen's Highness is the only Supream Governour of this Realm, and of all other her Highness's Dominions and Countries, as well in all Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Things and Causes as Temporal; and that no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State, or Potentate hath or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Prebeminence or Authority Ecclesiastical or Spiritual within this Realm; And therefore I do utterly renounce and forsake all Foreign Jurisdictions, Powers, Superiorities, and Authorities, and do promise that from henceforth I shall bear Faith and true Allegiance to the Queen's Highness, her Heirs and Lawful Successours; and to my Power shall Assist and Defend all Jurisdictions, Priviledges, Prebeminencies and Authorities, Granted or belonging to the Queen's Highness, her Heirs and Successours, or united and annexed to the Imperial Crown of this Realm. So help me God, and by the Contents of this Book.

It cannot but be obvious to every Impartial pursuer of the Statute, especially if he have the least knowledge of what Condition the Government of this Nation was reduced to by Papal Encroachments and Usurpations. That the Makers of this Law, and the Sence of this Oath, was no other in general, than that the People of this Realm should bear Faith and true Allegiance, even in Matters relating to Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, to the Queen's Highness, her Heirs and Lawful Successours, and not to the Pope or any foreign pretended Jurisdiction.

What the several ' Jurisdictions, Priviledges, Preheminences and Authorities Granted or belonging to the Queen, ' her Heirs and Successours, are in particular; and what the ' Jurisdictions, Priviledges, Preheminences and Authorities ' United and Annexed to the Imperial Crown of this Realm, are in particular, is not material here to be discoursed of; though the several Statutes made in ' King *Henry the Eight's* ' time, and King *Edward the Sixth's*, and revived in Queen ' *Elizabeth's*, will unfold many of them; and clear the distinction, which the *OATH* makes; betwixt ' Authorities ' Granted or belonging to the King, and Authorities united ' and annexed to the Imperial Crown: and Mr. *Prynn's* History of the Pope's intolerable Usurpations upon the Liberties of the Kings and Subjects of *England* and *Ireland*; together with ' Sir *Roger Twisden's* Historical Vindication of ' the Church of *England* in point of Schism, will in a great measure acquaint the Curious how matters stood with us here, with respect to Church-Government, before the Pope had wrested the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction almost wholly out of the hands of our Kings, our Parliaments and Courts of Justice. In short, those Jurisdictions, &c. are such as the Ancient Laws, Customs, and Usages of the Realm, or latter Acts of Parliament have Created, Given, Limited and Directed.

The Makers of this Law did not design to impose upon the People of *England* any new Terms of Allegiance, but to secure the old ones, Exclusive of any Pretences of the Pope or See of *Rome*.

Nor are there any words in this *Oath* more strong, more binding to Duty and Allegiance, than are words which the old *Oath of Fealty* is conceived in; which all men were anciently obliged, and may yet be required to take to the King in the Court-Leet at twelve years of Age; which runs thus; (*viz.*)

You shall swear that from this day forward you shall be true and Faithful to our Sovereign Lord King James and his Heirs: And faith and truth shall bear of life and limb and terrene Honour, And you shall not know nor hear of any ill or damage intended to him, that you shall not defend. So help you Almighty God.

This is as full and comprehensive, as the Oath of Supremacy; I do promise that I shall bear faith and true Allegiance to the Queen's Highness, her Heirs and Lawful Successors, and to my power shall assist and defend all Jurisdictions, &c. So that the true sense and meaning of the Oath of Supremacy, is this; viz. I will be true and Faithful to our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and Lawful Successors, and will to my power Assist and defend all his Rights, notwithstanding any pretence made by the Pope or any other Foreign Power to exercise Jurisdiction within the Realm, all which Foreign Power I utterly renounce in matters Ecclesiastical as well as Temporal.

The Oath of Allegiance is appointed by the Act of 3 Jac. 1. Chap. 4. Entituled, *An Act for discovering and repressing of Popish Recusants*. It recites the daily experiences that many of his Majesty's Subjects, that adhere in their hearts to the Popish Religion, by the Infection drawn from thence, by the wicked and devillish Counsel of Jesuits, Seminaries, and other like persons dangerous to the Church and State, are so far perverted in the point of their Loyalties and due Allegiance to the King's Majesty, and the Crown of England, as they are ready to entertain and execute any Treasonable Conspiracies and Practices: And for the Better Tryal how his Majesty's Subjects stand affected in point of their Loyalties and due obedience, Enacts that it shall be Lawful for any Bishop in his Diocesse, or any two Justices of the Peace, whereof one to be of the Quorum, within the Limits of their Jurisdiction, out of the Sessions, to require any person of the age of eighteen Tears or above, which shall be con-  
vict



*Vict or indicted of Recusancy, other then Noblemen, &c. or which shall not have received the Sacrament twice within the Year then next past, or any person passing in or through the Country, unknown, that being examined upon Oath shall confess, or not deny him or her self to be a Recusant, and to take the Oath therein after expressed; viz. &c. the Oath of Allegiance.*

So that by the Occasion of imposing the Oath, and by the appointing it to be tendred only to *Papists* or *suspected Papists*, it is apparent that the Design of the Law-makers was to detect such persons as were perverted, or in danger to be perverted in their Loyalty, by Infection drawn from the *Popish Religion*.

The form of the Oath makes it yet more evident, being wholly levell'd against any opinion of the Lawfulness of deposing, the King or practising any Treason against him, upon pretence of his being Excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, And against any opinion of the Pope's power to discharge Subjects from their Oaths of Fidelity to their Princes. It runs this; *viz.*

*I A. B. Do truly and sincerely profess, testife and declare in my Conscience before God and the World, that our Sovereign Lord, King James, is Lawful and Rightful King of this Realm, and of all his Majesty's Dominions and Countries: And that the Pope, neither of himself; nor by any authority of the Church or See of Rome, or by any other means, with any other, hath any power or authority to depose the King, or to dispose any of his Majesty's Kingdoms or Dominions, or to Authorize any Foreign Prince to invade or annoy him, or his Countries, or to discharge any of his Subjects of their Allegiance or Obedience to his Majesty, or to give licence or leave to any of them to bear arms, raise tumults, or to offer any violence or hurt to his Majesty's Royal Person, State or Government, or to any of his Majesty's Subjects within his Majesty's Dominions.*

*Also*

*Also I do swear from my heart, that notwithstanding any Declaration or Sentence of Excommunication, or deprivation made or granted, or to be made or granted by the Pope or his Successors, or by any Authority derived or pretended to be derived from him or his See, against the said King, his Heirs and Successors, or any absolution of the said Subjects from their Obedience, I will bear Faith and true Allegiance to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and him and them will defend to the Uttermost of my power, against all Conspiracies and attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against his or their Persons, their Crown and Dignity, by reason or colour of any such Sentence or Declaration, or otherwise, and will do my best endeavour to disclose and make known unto his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, All Treasons and Traiterous Conspiracies, which I shall know or hear of to be against him, or any of them.*

*And I do further Swear, that I do from my heart abhor and detest and abjure, as impious and heretical, this damnable Doctrine and position, That Princes, which be Excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, may be deposed or murdered by their Subjects, or any other whatsoever.*

*And I do believe, and in Conscience am perswaded, that neither the Pope nor any Person whatsoever, hath Power to absolve me of this Oath, or any part thereof, which I acknowledge by good and Lawful authority to be Lawfully administred unto me, and I do renounce all Pardons and Dispensations to the contrary. And all these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear, according to these express words by me spoken, and according to the plain and common sense and understanding of the same words, without any Equivocation, or mental Evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. And I do make this Recognition and acknowledgement heartily, willingly and truly, upon the true Faith of a Christian. So help me God.*

*And the Statute of 7 Jacobi Cap. 6. Recites, that Whereas by a Statute made in the third year of the said King's Reign, the form of an Oath to be ministred and given*

to

' to certain persons in the same Act mentioned, is limited  
 ' and prescribed, tending only to the declaration of such  
 ' duty, as every true and well affected Subject, not only  
 ' by bond of Allegiance, but also by the Commandment  
 ' of Almighty God, ought to bear to the King, his Heirs  
 ' and Successors; Which Oath such are *infected with Popish*  
 ' *Superstition* do oppugne with many false and unsound Ar-  
 ' guments, the just defence whereof the King had therefore  
 ' undertaken and worthily performed, to the great con-  
 ' tentment of all his Subjects, notwithstanding the gainsay-  
 ' ings of contentious Adversaries. And to shew how greatly  
 ' the King's Loyal Subjects do approve the said Oath, they  
 ' beseech his Majesty, that the said Oath be administred  
 ' to all his Subjects.

The *Pope*, and *Authority of the See of Rome* run through  
 the first Paragraph; *Notwithstanding any Declaration, or*  
*Sentence of Excommunication, &c.* Governs the second Para-  
 graph: *Excommunicated and deprived the Pope* are the material  
 words in the third Paragraph. The fourth is added in *Ma-*  
*jo rem cautelam*, in opposition to the Popish Doctrine of  
*Dispensing with Oaths, Absolving Subjects* from their Alle-  
 giance, *Equivocations, Mental Evasions, &c.*

So that as the *Oath of Supremacy* did but enforce the An-  
 cient *Oath of Fealty*, with an acknowledgement of the Queen's  
 supreme Authority in *Ecclesiastical Causes* and things, as well  
 as *Temporal*, and a renunciation of all *Foreign Jurisdictions*;  
 so the *Oath of Allegiance* does but enforce the same *Old Oath*  
*of Fealty*, by obliging the Subjects of *England* expressly to  
 disowne any Lawful Authority in the *Pope* or *See of Rome*  
 to Depose, invade or annoy the King, his Dominions  
 or Subjects. And *notwithstanding any Sentence of Excom-*  
*munication, Deprivation, &c. by the Pope, &c.* to bear  
 Faith and true Allegiance to the King, his Heirs and Law-  
 ful Successors; And to Abjure that Position, that it is Law-  
 ful to Depose Princes that are *Excommunicated or Deprived*  
*by the Pope.*

Whatever



Whatever is added, is either *Oath* over and above what was exprest in the *Old Oath of Fealty*, is but as Explanatory of it, and Branching it out into such particulars, as time and occasion required.

So that the *Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance* not having altered the *Terms of Allegiance*, due from the People of *England* to their *Princes*, if their *Princes* by ancient *Laws of the Realm*, and by the practice of our *Forefathers*, were liable to be *Deposed by the great Councils of the Nation*, for *maladministration, Oppressions, and other Exorbitancies*, for not keeping their *Coronation-Oaths*, for *Insufficiency to Govern, &c.* then they continue still liable to be *deposed in like manner*, the said *Oaths*, or any obligation contracted thereby, notwithstanding.

For the Practice of Former times, I shall begin with a very Antient President in the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. (viz.)

*Cudred* King of *West-Saxony* being dead, *Sigebert* his Kinsman Succeeded him in that Kingdom, & held it but a small time; for being puft up with Pride by the Successes of King *Cudred* his Predecessor, he grew insolent, and became intolerable to his People. And when he evil entreated them all manner of ways,

*Cudredo Rege West-Saxiæ defuncto, Sigebertus Cognatus ejus sibi in eodem Regno successit; brevi tamen tempore Regnum tenens, nam ex Cudredi Regis Precessoris sui eventibus tume factus, & Insolens Intolerabilis suis fuit cum autem*

and either wrested the Laws for his own ends, or eluded them for his own advantage; *Cumbra* one of his chief Officers, at the request of the whole People, intimated their Complaints to the Savage King. And because he persuaded the King to govern his People more mildly, and that laying aside his barbarity, he would endeavour to appear acceptable to God and man; the King immediately Com-manded him to be put to death, and encreasing his Tyranny, became more cruel and intolerable than before: whereupon in the beginning of the Second year of his Reign, because he was arriv'd to an incorrigible pitch of Pride and Wickedness, the NOBLES and the PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE KINGDOM Assembled together, and upon MATURE DELIBERATION, did by UNANIMOUS CONSENT OF THEM ALL, drive him out of the King-

*eos modis omnibus male tractaret, legesque vel ad commodum suum depraveret, vel pro commodo suo devitaret, Cumbra Consul ejus Nobilissimus prece totius populi Regi fero eorum querimonias intimavit. Et quia ipse Regi suaserat, ut lenius Populum suum Reget, & inhumanitate depositâ Deo & hominibus amabilis appareret, Rex eum impiâ nece mox interfici jubens, populo scævior & intolerabiliôr quàm prius suam tyrannidem augmentavit, unde in principio secundi Anni Regni sui cum incorrigibilis superbiæ & nequitia esset, Congregati sunt PROCERES & POPULUS totius REGNI & eum PROVIDA DELIBERATIONE a Regno UNANIMI CONSENSU OMNIUM expellebant. Cu-*

dom,

dom. In whose stead they chose *Kenwolph* an Excellent Youth, and of the Royal Blood, to be King over the People and Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. Collect. p. 769, 770. *ibid.* p. 795, 796.

*jus Loco Kenwolphum juvenem egregium de Regia stirpe oriundum, in Regem super Populum & Regnum West-Saxiæ elegerunt.* Collect. 769, 770. *ibidem*, p. 795, 796.

This *Deposition* of King *Sigebert* appears to have been done in a formal and orderly manner; *viz.* in a Convention of the *Procères* and the *Populus totius Regni*; and it was done *providâ deliberatione & unanimi Omnium Consensu*, and consequently was not an Act of *Heat*, *Rebellion*, or *Tumultuary Insurrection* of the People; But was what the whole Nation apprehended to be *Legal*, *Just*, and according to the *Constitution* of their Government, and no breach of their *Oaths of Allegiance*.

Nor have we any reason to wonder that the *English* Nation should free themselves in such a manner from Oppression, if we consider that by an Ancient Positive Law Enacted in *K. Edw. the Conf.* time, and confirmed by *William* the Conqueror, the Kings of *England* are liable to be deposed, if they turn Tyrants.

The *King*, because he is the Vicar of the Supreme King, is constituted to this end and purpose, that he may govern his Earthly Kingdom and the People of the Lord, and especially to Govern and Reverence God's Holy Church, and defend it from injuries, and root out, destroy, and wholly to extirpate all wrongdoers. Which if he do not perform, HE SHALL NOT RETAIN SO MUCH AS THE NAME OF A KING. *And a little after*; The *King* must Act all things according to Law, and by the Judgment of the *Proceres Regni*. For Right and Justice ought to Reign in the Realm rather than a perverse Will. It is the Law that makes Right; But Wilfulness, Vio-

*Rex autem, quia Vicarius summi Regis est, ad hoc est constitutus, ut Regnum terrenum & Populum Domini; & super omnia sanctam veneretur Ecclesiam ejus & regat, & ab injuriis defendat, & maleficos ab ea evellat & destruat, & penitus disper. Quod nisi fecerit, nec nomen Regis in eo constabit. Et paulò post; Debet Rex omnia ritè facere in Regno, & per Judicium Procerum Regni. Debet enim Jus & Justitia magis regnare in Regno, quam voluntas prava. Lex est semper quod Jus facit, voluntas autem, Violentia & Vis non est Jus. Debet verò Rex Deum timere super omnia & diligere, & mandata ejus per totum Regnum suum servare. Debet etiam sanctam Ecclesiam Regni sui cum om-*  
lence



lence and Force is not Right. The King ought above all things to fear and love God, and to keep his Commandments throughout his Kingdom. He ought also to preserve, to cherish, maintain, govern and defend against its Adversaries, The Church within his Kingdom entirely and in all freedom, according to the Constitutions of the Fathers and of his Predecessors, that God may be honoured above all things, and always be had before men eyes. He ought also to set up good Laws and approv'd Customs, and to abolish evil ones, and put them away in his Kingdom. He ought to do right Judgment in his Kingdom, and maintain Justice by Advice of the *Proceres Re-*

*ni integritate & libertate juxta Constitutiones Patrum & Prædecessorum servare, fovere, manutenerere, regere, & contra inimicos defendere, ita ut Deus præ cæteris honoretur, & præ oculis semper habeatur. Debet etiam bonas Leges & Consuetudines approbatas erigere, pravâs autem delere, & omnes à Regno deponere. Debet Judicium Rectum in Regno suo facere, & Justitiam per Consilium Procerum Regni sui tenere. Ista verò debet omnia Rex in propria persona, inspectis & tactis sacrosanctis Evangeliiis, &*

*gni*

*gni sui.* All these things the King, in proper Person, looking upon and touching the Holy Gospels, and upon the Holy and Sacred Reliques, must swear in the presence of his People and Clergy to do, before he be crown'd by the Archbishops and Bishops of the Kingdom. *Lamb. of the Ancient Laws of England, pag. 142.*

*super sacras & sanctas reliquias coram Regno & Sacerdotio & Clero jurare antequam ab Archiepiscopis & Episcopis Regni Coronetur.*  
Lamb. de Priscis Anglorum Legibus, p. 142.

Another instance of the *Deposition* of a King of England, subsequent to this Law, we find in King *John's* time, whose *Oppressions* and *Tyrannical Government* our Histories are full of. Of which take this following Account out of a very Ancient Historian.

Whereas the said *John* had sworn solemnly at his Coronation, as the manner is, that he would preserve the Rights and Usages of the Church and Realm of

*Cum præfatus Johannes in Coronatione sua solennitèr prout moris est Jurasset, se Jura & Consuetudines Ecclesiæ & Regni Angliæ conservaturum, contra juramen-*  
England,



England, yet contrary to his Oath, he subjected, as far as in him lay, the Kingdom of England, which has always been free, and made it tributary to the Pope, without the Advice and Consent of his Barons; subverting good Customs, and introducing evil ones, endeavouring by many oppressions, and many ways to enslave both the Church and the Realm, which oppressions you know better than I, as having felt them by manifold Experience. For which Causes, when after many applications made, War was waged against him by his Barons, at last, amongst other things it was agreed, with his express consent, that in case the said John should return to his former Villanies, the Barons should be

tum suum absque consilio vel consensu Baronum suorum idem Regnum, quod semper fuit Liberum, quantum in ipso fuit, Domino Pape Subjecit, & fecit tributarium, bonas consuetudines subvertens, malas inducens, tam Ecclesiam quam Regnum multes oppressionibus multesque modes studens ancillare, quas oppressiones vos melius nostis, quam nos, ut qui eas Familiari sensistis Experimento. Pro quibus, cum post multas requisitiones guerra mota esset contra ipsum a Baronibus suis, tandem inter cætera de ejus expresso consensu ita convenit, ut si idem Johannes ad flagitia prima rediret, ipse Barones ab ejus Fidelitate recederent, nunquam ad eum post modum reversuri. Verum ipse nihilominus paucis diebus Evolu-

at

at Liberty to recede from their Allegiance to him, never to return to him more. But he, after a few days, made his latter end worse than his beginning, endeavouring not only to oppress his Barons, but wholly to exterminate them; who therefore in a GENERAL ASSEMBLY and with the APPROBATION of ALL THE REALM, adjudging him unworthy to be King, CHOSE Us for their Lord and King. *Collect. p. 1868, 1869. Chron. W. Thorn.*

*tis, fecit novissima sua pe- jora prioribus, studens Barones suos non tantum opprimere, sed potius penitus exterminare. Qui DE COMMUNI REGNI CONSILIO & APPROBATIONE ipsum Regno Judicantes indignum, nos in Regem & Dominum Elegerunt. Collect. 1868, 1869 : Chron. W. Thorn : Lewis his Letter to the Abbot of St. Austins, Canterbury.*

The next Instance shall be that of King *Edward the Second* : the Record of whose *Deposition*, if it were extant, would probably disclose all the *legal Formalities* that were then accounted proper for the deposing an *Unjust, Oppressive King* : But they were cancelled and imbezled (as is highly probable from *Rastal's Stat. pag. 170, 171.* compar'd with the Articles exhibited in Parliament against *King Richard the Second*, of which hereafter) in *King Richard the Second's* time, and by his Order : Yet the Articles themselves are preserv'd in the *Collect.* And are as followeth ; viz.

*Accorde*

*Accorde est que Sire Edward Fitz aîné du Roy ait le Gouvernement du Royalme & soit Roy Couronne, par les causes que s' ensuient.*

1. *Pur ceo que la person le Roy n' est pas suffisant de Gouverner. Car en tout son temps il ad estre mene & gouverné per auters que ly ont mauvaîsment conseillez, à deshonneur de ly & destruction de Saint Esglise, & de tout son Peuple sanz ceo que il le voulsist veer ou conuster lequel il fust bon ou mauvais ou remedic mettre, ou faire le voulsist quant il fruit requis par les Grants & sages de son Royalme, ou souffrir que amende früst faite.*

2. *Item, Par son temps il ne se voloit doner à bon Counsel, ne le croire, ne à bon Government de son Royalme, mes se ad done tous Jours as ouvrages & occupations nient convenables, enterlessant l'exploit des besoignes de son Royalme.*

3. *Item, Par default de bon government ad il perdu le Royalme d'Escoce & auters terres & seigneuries en Gascoyne & Hyrland, les queux son Pere le leisa en pees & amistè du Roy de France, & detz mults des auters Grants.*

It is accorded that Prince Edward, the King's eldest Son, shall have the Government of the Kingdom, and be crowned King for the Causes following.

1. For that the person of the King is insufficient to govern : for that during his whole Reign he has been led and governed by others, who have given him Evil Counsel, to his Dishonour and the destruction of Holy Church, and of all his People ; he being unwilling to consider or know what was good or evil, or to provide remedy even when it was required of him by the Great and Wise Men of his Realm, or suffer any to be made.

2. Also, during all his time, he would neither hearken to, nor believe good Counsel, nor apply himself to the good Government of his Realm, but hath always given himself over to Things and Occupations altogether inconvenient, omitting in the mean time the necessary Affairs and business of the Kingdom.

3. Also, For want of good government, he hath lost the Kingdom of Scotland, and other Lands and Territories in Gascoyn and Ireland, which his Father left him in peace and friendship with the French King,

D

4. *Item,*



4. Item, Par sa fiertè & qualte & par mauuys Counfel ad il destruit Saint Esglise, & les persons de Saint Esglise tenus en prison les uns: & les autres en distresse, & auxynt plusieurs grants & nobles de sa terre mys à hontuse mort, enprisones, exulets & desheritez.

5. Item, Là ou il est tenus par son serment à faire droit à toute il ne l' ad pas volu faire, pur son propre proffitt & covetise de ly, & de ces maveis consailires, que ount este pres de ly, Ne ad garde les autres points del serment qu' il fist à son Coronement, si come il fust tenu.

6. Item, Il deguerpist son Royalme & fist tant come en ly fust que son Royalme & son People fust perduz, & que pys est, pur la cruauté de ly & defaute de sa personne il est trove incorrigible saunz esperance de amendment, les queux choses sont si notoires, qu' ils ne pouint este desdits.

For these Causes, *De Consilio & Assensu omnium Prælatorum, Comitum & Baronum & totius Communitatis Regni Amotus est à Regimine Regni.* [Apolog. Ade de Orleton, Collect. p. 2765, 2766.]

and with many other Grandees.

4. Also, By his Pride and Arrogance and Evil Counfel, he hath destroyed Holy Church; imprisoning some persons thereof, and put others in distress. And also he hath put to a shameful death, imprisoned and disinherited many of the Great Men, and Nobles of the Land.

5. Also, Whereas he is bound by his Oath to administer Justice to all, he would not do it, through his own Covetousness, and that of Evil Counsellors, that were about him; neither hath he kept the other Points of the Oath, which he took at his Coronation, as he was bound.

6. Also, He hath wasted his Kingdom, and did what in him lay, that his Realm and People should be destroy'd; and, which is worse, by his Cruelty and personal Failings or Defects he is found to be incorrigible, and past all hopes of amendment. All which things are so notorious, that they cannot be denied.

For these Causes, by *Advice and Assent of all the Prelates, Earls and Barons, and of the whole Commonalty of the Kingdom,* he was deposed from the Government. [Apology of Adam de Orleton, Collect. p. 2765, 2766.]

These

These Proceedings against King *Edward the Second* are no-where extant but in that Author. Which is the less to be wondred at, if we consider, that in *King Richard the Second's* time the King's Parasitical Court-favourites so influenced the Judges; That to the Question, *How he was to be punished, that moved in the Parliament, that the Statute should be sent for, whereby Edward, the Son of King Edward, was another time endited in the Parliament; They answered, That as well he that moved, as the other who by force of the same motion brought the said Statute into the Parliament House, be as crimineous and Traytors worthy to be punished.* V. Rastall's Statutes, 170, 171. (Tho for that and other Extravagant, Pernicious and Treasonable Opinions delivered, those Judges were severely punished, as is notoriously known.) And also, That it was afterwards one Article of Impeachment against *King Richard the Second, That he had cancelled and razed sundry Records.*

In *King Richard the Second's* time many Animofities arose from time to time betwixt him and his Parliaments; Insomuch, that in the 11th year of his Reign, the Parliament then sitting at *London*, the King absented himself from them, and stayed at *Eltham*, refusing to come at them, and join with them in the Publick Affairs: upon which occasion the *Lords and Commons* sent Messengers to him with an *Address*; which the Historian *H. Knighton* sets forth at large, and which I will here give the Reader a transcript of at large, because it will afford many useful Inferences and Observations.

*Salubri igitur usi consilio miserunt, de Communi Assensu totius Parliamenti Dominum Thomam de Wodestoke, Ducem Glocestrie, & Thomam de Arundell, Episcopum Elyensem, ad Regem apud Eltham, qui salutarent eum ex parte Procerum & Communium Parliamenti sui, sub tali sensu verborum ei referentes vota eorum.*

Wherefore taking wholsome Advice, they sent by common Assent of the whole Parliament, the Lord *Thomas de Woodstock*, Duke of *Glocester*, and *Thomas de Arundell* Bishop of *Ely*, to the King, to *Eltham*, to salute him on behalf of the *Lords and Commons* of his Parliament, who express'd their Desires to the King to this effect.

Domine Rex, Proceres & Domini atque totus populus communitalis Parliamenti vestri, cum humilimã subjectione se commendant Excellentissimo Regalis Dignitatis vestræ, cupientes prosperum iter invincibilis honoris vestri contra inimicorum potentiam, & validissimum vinculum pacis & dilectionis cordis vestri erga subditos vestros, in augmentum commodi vestri, erga Deum, & salutem animæ vestræ, & ad inedicibilem consolationem totius populi vestri quem regitis: Ex quorum parte hæc vobis intimamus, Quod ex antiquo Statuto habemus, & Consuetudine laudabili & approbata, cujus contrarietati dici non valebit, quod Rex noster convocare potest Dominos & Proceres Regni atque Communes semel in anno ad Parliamentum suum, tanquam ad summam curiam totius Regni, in quâ omnis æquitas relucere deberet absque qualibet scrupulositate vel nota, tanquam Sol in ascensu meridiei, ubi pauperes & divites pro refrigerio tranquillitatis & pacis, & repulsione injuriarum refugium infallibile querere possent, ac etiam errata Regni reformare, & de Statu & Gubernatione Regis & Regni cum sapientiori consilio tractare, & ut inimici Regis & Regni intrinseci & hostes extrinseci destruantur & repellantur, quomodo convenientius & honorificentius fieri poterit cum salubri tractatu in eo disponere & præ-

Sir, *The Lords, and all the Commons of your Parliament*, have themselves commended to your most Excellent Majesty, desiring the success of your Invincible Honour against the Power of your Enemies, and a most firm bond of Peace and Love in your heart towards your Subjects, for your Good Godwards, and the Good of your Soul, and to the unspeakable comfort of all your People whom you govern: On whose behalf we intimate these things to you, That it appears to us by an ancient Statute, and by laudable and approved Usage, which cannot be denied, that our King can call together the Peers of the Realm and the Commons once a year to his Parliament, as to the supreme Court of the whole Kingdom, in which all Right & Justice ought to shine forth without any doubt or stain, as the Sun at Noon-day, where Poor and Rich may find an infallible Refuge, to enjoy the refreshments of Tranquility and Peace, and for repelling of Injuries; where also Errors in Government are to be reformed, and the State and Government of King and Kingdom treated upon by sage Advice, and the destroying and repelling of both intestine and foreign Enemies to the King and Kingdom, with most Convenience and Honour,

*videre*



videre; qualiter quæque onera incumbentia Regi & Regno levius ad edam communitatis supportari poterunt. Videtur etiam iis, quod ex quo onera supportant incumbentia, habent etiam supervidere qualiter & per quos eorum bona & catalla expendantur. Dicunt etiam, quod habent ex Antiquo Statuto, quod si Rex à Parlamento suo se alienaverit sua sponte, non aliquâ infirmitate, aut aliquâ aliâ de causâ necessitatis, sed per immoderatam voluntatem praterve se subtraxerit per absentiam temporis quadraginta dierum, tanquam de vexatione populi sui & gravibus eorum expensis non curans, extunc licitum omnibus & singulis eorum absque domigerio Regis redire ad propria, & unicuique eorum in patriam suam remeare: Et jam vos ex longiore tempore absentastis, & quâ de causâ nesciunt, venire renuistis. Ad hæc Rex, Jam planè consideramus, quod populus noster atque communes intendunt resistere, atque contra nos insurgere moliantur; & in tali infestatione melius nobis non videtur, quin cognatum nostrum Regem Franciæ, & ab eo consilium & auxilium petere contra insidiantes, & nos ei submittere potiùs quàm succumbere subditis nostris. Ad hæc illi responderunt, Non est hoc vobis sanum consilium, sed magis discens ad inevitabile detrimentum; nam Rex Franciæ capitalis ini-

may be debated upon, and provided for; as also in what manner the Charges incumbent upon the King and Kingdom may be born with most ease to the Commonalty. They conceive likewise, that since they bear the incumbent Charges, it concerns them to inspect how and by whom their Goods and Chattels are expended. They say also, that it appears to them by an ancient Statute, that if the King absent himself from his Parliament voluntarily, not by reason of sickness, or for any other necessary cause, but through an inordinate will, shall wantonly absent himself by the space of forty days, as not regarding the vexation of his People, and their great Expences, it shall then be lawful to all and singular of them to return to their own homes without the King's leave: And you have now been longer absent, and have refused to come to them, for what cause they know not. Then said the King, I now plainly see that my People and the Commons design to oppose me with force, and are about to make an Insurrection against me: And if I be so infested, I think the best course I can take will be to my Cousin the King of France, and ask his Advice, and pray in Aid of him against those that way-lay me,  
micus

amicus vester est, & Regni vestri adversarius permaximus; & si in terram Regni vestri pedem figeret potius, vos spoliare laboraret & Regnum vestrum invadere, vosque à sublimitate Regalis solii expellere, quam vobis aliquatenus manus adjutrices cum favore apponere; si, quod ablit, ejus suffragio quandoque indigeretis. Ad memoriam igitur revocetis, qualiter avus vester Edwardus tertius Rex, & similiter pater Edwardus Princeps nomine ejus in sudore & angustiis in omni tempore suo per innumerabiles labores in frigore & calore certaverunt indefesse pro conquestione Regni Franciæ, quod eis jure hæreditario attinebat, & vobis per successionem post eos. Reminiscamini quoque qualiter Domini Regni & Proceres atque Communes innumerabiles tam de Regno Angliæ quam Franciæ, Reges quoque & Domini de aliis Regnis atque populi innumerabiles in Guerrâ illâ mortem & mortis periculum sustinuerunt, bona quoque & catalla inestimabilia & thesauros innumerabiles pro sustentatione hujus Guerræ, Communes Regni hujus indefesse effuderunt. Et quod gravius dolendum est, jam in diebus vestris tanta onera iis imposta pro Guerris vestris sustinendis, supportaverunt, quod ad tantam pauperiem incredibilem deducti sunt, quod nec redditus suos pro suis tenementis solvere possunt, nec Regi subvenire, nec

and rather to submit my self to Him, than be foil'd by my own Subjects. To which they reply'd; That Counsel is not for your good, but will inevitably tend to your ruine; for the King of France is your capital Enemy, and the greatest Adversary that your Kingdom has; and if he should set his foot within your Kingdom, he would rather endeavour to prey upon you, and invade your Realm, and to depose you from your Royal Dignity, than afford you any Assistance, if, which God forbid, you should stand in need of his help. Call to mind therefore, how your Grandfather King Edward III. and your Father Prince Edward for him, fought indefatigably in sweat and sorrow all their days, and went through innumerable hardships of cold and heat, to acquire the Kingdom of France, which by hereditary Right appertain'd to Them, and does now to You by Succession after them. Remember likewise, how innumerable Lords and Commons of both Realms, and Kings and Gentlemen of other Kingdoms, and People innumerable, perished, or hazarded perishing, in that War; and that the Commons of this Realm pour'd out Goods of inestimable value, and innumerable Sums of Money, for the carrying on of that same War; and, which is more to be lamented,

*vite necessaria sibi ipsis ministrare, & depauperatur Regia Potestas, & Dominorum Regni, & magnatum infelicitas adducitur, atque totius populi debilitas. Nam Rex depauperari nequit, qui divitem habet populum; nec dives esse potest, qui pauperes habet communes. Et mala hæc omnia redundant non solum Regi, sed & omnibus & singulis Dominis & Proceribus Regni, unicuique in suo gradu. Et hæc omnia eveniunt per iniquos ministros Regis, qui malè gubernaverunt Regem & Regnum usque in præsens. Et nisi manus civis apponamus adjutrices, & remediū fulcimentum adhibeamus, Regnum Angliæ dolorose attenuabitur tempore, quo minus opinamur. Sed & unum aliud de nuncio nostro superest nobis ex parte populi vestri vobis intimare. Habent enim EX ANTIQUO STATUTO, & de factio non longe retroactis temporibus experienter quod dolendum est habito, si Rex, EX MALIGNO CONSILIO QUOCUNQUE, vel INEPTA CONTUMACIA, aut CONTEMPTU, seu PROTERVA VOLUNTATE SINGULARI, aut QUOVIS MODO IRREGULARI, se alienaverit à populo suo, nec voluerit per Jura Regni & Statuta ac laudabiles Ordinationes cum salubri consilio Dominorum & Procerum*

ted, they have now in your days undergone such heavy Taxes towards the maintaining of your Wars, that they are reduced to such incredible poverty, that they cannot so much as pay their rents for their Farms, nor aid the King, nor afford themselves necessaries; and the King himself is impoverished, and the Lords become uneasie, and all the People faint; for a King cannot become poor, that has a rich People; nor can he be rich, whose People are poor. And all these mischiefs redound not to the King only, but also to all and singular the Peers of the Realm, in proportion: And all these mischiefs happen by means of the King's Evil Ministers, who have hitherto misgovern'd both the King & Kingdom; and if some course be not taken, the Kingdom of *England* will be miserably diminish'd sooner than we are aware. But there remains yet another part of our Message, which we have to impart to you on the behalf of your People. They find in an *ancient Statute*, and it has been done in fact not long ago, That if the King, through any Evil Counsel, or foolish Contumacy, or out of scorn, or some singular petulant Will of his own, or by any other irregular means, shall alienate himself from his People,



*Regni Gubernari & Regulari, sed capitose in suis infaris consiliis propriam voluntatem suam singularem proterve exercere, extunc licitum est iis, cum communi assensu & consensu Populi Regni ipsum REGEM DE REGALISOLIO ABROGARE, & propinquiorem aliquem de stirpe Regia loco ejus in Regni solio sublimare.* H Knighton, Coll. 2681.

*People, and shall refuse to be govern'd and guided by the Laws of the Realm, and the Statutes and laudable Ordinances thereof, together with the wholsom Advice of the Lords and Great Men of his Realm, but persisting headstrong in his own hare-brain'd Counsels, shall petulantly prosecute his own singular humour, That then it shall be lawful for them, with the common assent and consent of the People of the Realm, to depose that same King from his Regal Throne, and to set up some other of the Royal Blood in his room.* H. Knighton, Coll. 2681.

No man can imagine that the *Lords and Commons in Parliament* would have sent the *King* such a Message, and have quoted to him an *Old Statute for deposing Kings* that would not govern according to Law, if the *People of England* had then apprehended that an obedience *without reserve* was due to the *King*, or if there had not been such a Statute in being. And tho the Record of *that Excellent Law* be lost, as the Records of almost all our *Ancient Laws* are; yet is the Testimony of so *Credible an Historian*, who lived when these things were transacted, sufficient to inform us, that such a Law was then known and in being, and consequently that the *terms of English Allegiance*, according to the *Constitution of our Government*, are different from what some *Modern Authors* would perswade us they are.

This difference betwixt the said *King* and his *Parliament* ended amicably betwixt *them*, in the punishment of many *Evil Counsellors*, by whom the *King* had been influenced to commit many *Irregularities in Government*.

But the *Discontents* of the *People* grew higher by his *After-management* of *Affairs*, and ended in the *Deposition* of that *King*, and setting up of another, who was not the next *Heir in lineal Succession*.

The Articles against *King Richard the Second* may be read at large in *H. Knyghton, Collect.* 2746, 2747, &c. and are yet extant upon Record. An Abridgment of them is in *Cotton's Records*, pag. 386, 387, 388. out of whom I observe these few, there being in all Thirty Three.

The First was, *His wasting and bestowing the Lands of the Crown upon Unworthy Persons, and overcharging the Commons with Exactions.* And that whereas certain Lords Spiritual and Temporal were assign'd in Parliament to attend the Government of the Kingdom, the King by a Conventicle of his own Accomplices endeavoured to impeach them of High-Treason.

Another was, *For that the King by undue means procured divers Justices to speak against the Law, to the destruction of the Duke of Gloucester, and the Earls of Arundel and Warwick at Shrewsbury.*

Another, *For that the King against his own Promise and Pardon at a solemn Procession, apprehended the Duke of Gloucester, and sent him to Calice, there to be choked and murthred, beheading the Earl of Arundel, and banishing the Earl of Warwick, and the Lord Cobham.*

Another, *For that the King's Retinue, and a Rout gathered by him out of Cheshire, committed divers Murthers, Rapes, and other Felonies, and refused to pay for their Victuals.*

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Another,

Another, For that the Crown of England being freed from the Pope, and all other Foreign Power, the King notwithstanding procured the Pope's Excommunication, on such as should break the Ordinances of the last Parliament, in derogation of the Crown, Statutes and Laws of the Realm.

Another, That he made Men Sheriffs, who were not named to him by the Great Officers, the Justices and others of his Council; and who were unfit, contrary to the Laws of the Realm, and in manifest breach of his Oath.

Another, For that he did not repay to his Subjects the debts, that he had borrowed of them.

Another, For that the King refused to execute the Laws, saying, That the Laws were in his mouth and breast, and that himself alone could make and alter the Laws.

Another, For causing Sheriffs to continue in Office above a year, contrary to the tenor of a Statute-Law, thereby incurring notorious Perjury.

Another, For that the said King procured Knights of the Shires to be returned to serve his own Will.

Another, For that many Justices, for their good Counsel given to the King, were with Evil Countenance and Threats rewarded.

Another,



Another, *For that the King passing into Ireland, had carried with him, without the Consent of the Estates of the Realm, the Treasure, Reliques, and other Jewels of the Realm, which were used safely to be kept in the King's own Coffers from all hazard; And for that the said King cancelled and razed sundry Records.*

Another, *For that the said King appear'd by his Letters to the Pope, to Foreign Princes, and to his Subjects, so variable, so dissembling, and so unfaithful and inconstant, that no man could trust him, that knew him; insomuch, that he was a Scandal both to himself and the Kingdom.*

Another, *That the King would commonly say amongst the Nobles, that all Subjects Lives, Lands and Goods were in his hands without any forfeiture; which is altogether contrary to the Laws and Usages of the Realm.*

Another, *For that he suffered his Subjects to be condemned by Martial-law, contrary to his Oath, and the Laws of the Realm.*

Another, *For that whereas the Subjects of England are sufficiently bound to the King by their Allegiance, yet the said King compell'd them to take new Oaths.*

These Articles, with some others, not altogether of so general a concern, being considered, and the King himself confessing his Defects, the same seem'd sufficient to the whole Estates for the King's Deposition, and he was depos'd accordingly.

The substance and drift of all is, That our Kings were anciently liable to, and might lawfully be *deposed* for *Oppression* and *Tyranny*, for *Insufficiency to govern*, &c. in and by the *Great Council of the Nation*; without any breach of the *Old Oath of Fealty*, Because (to say nothing of the nature of our *Constitution*) Express and Positive *Laws* warranted such Proceedings: And therefore, the Frame of *Our Government* being the same still, and the *Terms of Our Allegiance* being the same now, that they were then, without any new Obligations superinduced by the *Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy*, a King of *England* may legally at this day, for sufficient cause, be *deposed* by the *Lords and Commons* assembled in a *Great Council of the Kingdom*, without any breach of the Present *Oaths of Supremacy or Allegiance*. *Quod erat demonstrandum.*

## M A N T I S S A.

**W**Hen *Stephen* was King of *England*, whom the People had chosen rather than submit to *Mawd*, tho' the *Great Men* of the Realm had sworn Fealty to her in her Father's life-time, *Henry Duke of Anjoy*, Son of the said *Mawd*, afterwards King *Henry the Second*, invaded the Kingdom *Anno Dom. 1153*, which was towards the latter-end of King *Stephen's* Reign; and *Theobald* Archbishop of *Canterbury* endeavoured to mediate a Peace betwixt them, speaking frequently with the King in private, and sending many Messages to the Duke; and *Henry* Bishop of *Winchester* took pains likewise to make them Friends. *Factum est autem, ut mense Novembris, in fine mensis, EX PRÆCEPTO REGIS ET DUCIS, convenirent apud Wintoniam Præsules & Principes Regni, ut & ipsi jam initæ paci præberent assensum, & unanimiter juramenti sacramento confirmarent, i. e.* It came to pass, that in the month of *November*, towards the latter-end of the month, A T  
 THE.

Collect, pa. 1374,  
1375.



THE SUMMONS OF THE KING AND OF THE DUKE, the Prelates and Great Men of the Kingdom were Assembled at *Winchester*, that they also might assent to the Peace that was concluded, and unanimously swear to observe it.

In that *Parliament* the *Duke* was declared King *Stephen's* adopted Son, and Heir of the Kingdom, and the *King* to retain the Government during his Life.

I observe only upon this Authority, That there being a Controversie betwixt the King and the Duke, which could no otherwise be determined and settled but in a Parliament, the Summons of this Parliament were issued in the Names of both Parties concerned.

*Quisquis habet aures ad audiendum, audiat.*

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T. A. SIMON FINIS.



# REVISED EDITION

THE HISTORY OF THE  
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
 FROM 1763 TO 1876  
 BY  
 CHARLES A. BEAN  
 REVISED BY  
 JOHN W. BARKER  
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 1896

1896

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# ADVERTISEMENT.

**T**HE Author of this Treatise having been very averse to the taking of the Oaths, and resolved to have suffered the utmost Extremity for the refusal, applied himself to the most deliberate consideration of the necessity or convenience of giving the Government such security, as might in justice be expected from him to his Superiors; and being convinc'd by the Authority and Reasonings of the great Bishop Sanderfon, hath been inclined to think, that what perswaded him, might also perswade others, and therefore hath sent this Treatise into the World.









